

## MRS. HARRISON'S CONDITION.

Although Critically Ill, Her Case Is Not Absolutely Hopeless.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Aside from the usual changes characteristic in consumptive cases there has been no particular alteration in the condition of Mrs. Harrison since she was brought to Washington from Loon Lake about two weeks ago. Although critically ill and in a condition where a new complication might speedily prove fatal, her case is not absolutely hopeless and instances are known where persons in a similarly extremely dangerous condition have so far recovered as to enjoy comparatively fair health for years. Such instances are rare, however.

The president's family and friends cling to the hope that Mrs. Harrison's case may prove one of the exceptions to the rule. The great danger to be feared is the reproduction of fluid in the chest cavity which might gather in twenty-four hours and prove fatal, especially if the patient could not bear the operation of aspirating. Mrs. Harrison's right lung is entirely consolidated, so that she has no use of it whatever. The left lung is not involved.

Although anxious for prolonged life, the patient does not exhibit that cheerfulness and hopefulness that is usually so apparent in the case of consumptives. This is due to the extreme nervous exhaustion from which she suffers. Ever since the commencement of her illness she has been affected with extreme nervous prostration, and this has doubtless had very much to do with her present condition. This extreme prostration has been one great cause which has operated against her rallying. Her mind is perfectly clear and she takes a certain amount of nourishment each day. It consists principally of raw eggs in a little wine and peppermint. It is not from a desire to eat, however, that she takes the nourishment, but merely as a sense of duty and as a medicine. Her coughing spells are not violent and do not worry the invalid very much except on rare occasions. Sleep during the night comes to her in periods of from one to two hours at a time and this without the aid of opiates. She has very fair nights, being restless only at times. Two or three hours of sleep are obtained in the day time, but is not of a refreshing character.

Probably the most noticeable result of Mrs. Harrison's illness is great emaciation. Her appearance last year was that of a strong, healthy and vigorous person who did not know what it was to be ill, and the change that has come over her is said to be most perceptible. Before she was ill Mrs. Harrison weighed 167 pounds, and it is said that she has lost during her prostration between forty-five and fifty pounds.

## WORLD'S FAIR CONGRESSES.

President Bonney Announces the Dates of the Various Gatherings.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—President Bonney, of the world's congress auxiliary, has announced the dates on which the conventions for the proper presentation of the intellectual and moral progress of the world will be held during the fair. For nearly two years President Bonney has been organizing these conventions and assurances have been received from leaders of thought in every country of the world that they will be present. These conventions will extend practically over the entire period of the exposition, beginning May 15 with a congress of representative women of all countries and ending with an agricultural congress beginning October 16. By months the conventions will be held as follows:

May—Woman's progress, the public press, medicine and surgery.  
June—Temperance, moral and social reform, commerce and finance.  
July—Music, literature, education.  
August—Engineering, art and architecture, government, law reform and political science and philosophy.  
September—Labor, religion, missions and church societies.  
October—Sunday rest, public health, agriculture.

The congresses will be held in the magnificent art gallery now in process of construction on the lake front. The directors have appropriated \$200,000 toward the cost of this building, and a clause of the contract requires it to be finished by May 1. The art palace will have two large audience rooms, each arranged to seat about 3,000 persons. Twenty smaller rooms will be available in the building, and will accommodate from 200 to 700 persons each.

## DELAMATER FOUND GUILTY.

The Jury Sustains the Charges of Embezzlement Made Against Him.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 7.—The jury in the embezzlement cases against the Delamaters returned a verdict of guilty as to Hon. George Wallace Delamater and not guilty as to the other defendants. The jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal upon the first ballot Wednesday night. Mr. Delamater received the verdict without flinching. The defense will apply for a new trial and will also question the legality of the act of 1889. The defendant was a state senator for many years and a candidate for governor in 1890, when he was defeated by Robert E. Pattison, the present incumbent. The embezzlement charges were the outgrowth of the failure of the Delamater Banking Company in December, 1890.

Shot a Desperate Man in the Head.  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Jack Thorne, alias Jack Smith, who had been employed by the Ruggie Fishing and Hunting club, a Memphis organization that owns lakes and game preserves in Arkansas, was discharged from his position as club-housekeeper. He fortified himself in the club-house and defied the entire membership of the club. It was learned that he was an escaped convict from the Arkansas state penitentiary. The officers were notified. When they attempted to arrest him at Earle Wednesday he resisted. The officers killed him by shooting him in the head.

## SLAIN IN AMBUSH.

Revenue Officers Led Into a Trap by Tennessee Moonshiners—Two Killed and One Wounded.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Moonshiners led a party of revenue officers into an ambush near Flintville Friday. S. D. Mather, a deputy collector, who lived at Belvidere, was killed. C. S. Cardwell, general deputy collector, who lived in this city, was fatally wounded and died soon after. J. L. Spurrier, general deputy collector of Nashville, was wounded so that it is hardly possible he can recover. Even if he should he may never be able to walk again, as he was shot between the shoulder blades and is partially paralyzed.

Col. D. A. Nunn, collector of internal revenue for the middle district of Tennessee, with headquarters in this city, received a telegram early in the day from E. S. Robinson, deputy United States marshal for the third division, telling the story of the tragedy. The telegram received by Col. Nunn gave no particulars until the arrival of the train bearing Mr. Spurrier and the body of Mr. Cardwell.

Some days ago Mr. Spurrier, who has been connected with the internal revenue service in the middle Tennessee district for twelve years, and whose territory covers the entire district, received an anonymous letter concerning some "crooked" brandy, which, the letter stated, was concealed near Flintville. Spurrier, who showed the letter to other revenue officers, said that there were about twenty barrels of the brandy and that it was located 10 miles from Flintville, Lincoln county. The letter he received not only stated the point of concealment but also told how the officer should go in order to find it.

Mr. Spurrier went to Lincoln county, and, accompanied by Messrs. Mather and Cardwell and E. S. Robinson, J. E. Pulver and Mr. Harris, all connected with the revenue service, started early Friday morning in search of the brandy, and also an illicit distillery. They rode along unconscious of danger, and had reached a point 4 miles from Flintville when the reports of several guns rang out and Mr. Mather fell lifeless. Twelve buckshot had entered the back of his head. Mr. Cardwell was shot in the back under the right arm. Mr. Spurrier received a bullet wound in the back. The other members of the party escaped unhurt. They at once returned the fire and a bullet from Mr. Robinson's gun killed a man named Patrick, the leader of the moonshiners. The names of the other men in the party who fled have not been ascertained.

Messrs. Robinson, Pulver and Harris at once turned their attention to their fallen comrades. Mr. Mather was beyond all aid. Messrs. Cardwell and Spurrier were suffering greatly, but were conscious. A courier was quickly sent to Flintville with the news and soon a party of officers and citizens left for the scene of the assassination. Cardwell and Spurrier and the body of Mr. Mather were removed to Flintville, that place being reached about 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Cardwell died half an hour later. He was conscious to the last and gave jewelry and other articles to a friend to be taken to his family. He also gave tender messages to be conveyed to his loved ones at home, and with almost his last breath prayed that God would forgive his slayer.

Mather, Cardwell, and Spurrier were men of tried and unquestioned bravery and had unimpeachable records for efficiency.

## FOUR HANGED.

Two Men a Woman and a Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Executed in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 8.—John Williams and Mildred Brown (colored) were hanged at Spartanburg on Friday. Religious services were held in the jail by a colored preacher. Both of the condemned criminals professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. At 10:45 o'clock they were led to the scaffold in the rear of the jail, which is inclosed by a high plank wall. There the final services were held. The ropes were adjusted and Brown cried: "I'm going home to die," and showed very little feeling. Williams said: "Good-by, everybody." At this point he protested against his hanging. At 11:15 the trap fell, killing both instantly. Both necks were broken and there was not a twitch of the body afterward. The crime for which Williams suffered death was the killing of Mayor Henneman of Spartanburg, and Mildred Brown, who is only 15 years old, for the murder of a baby because its father upbraided her for a small offense.

William Wilson was hanged at Anderson, at 11:15 a. m., for cruelly murdering his wife. He came out of the jail yard at 11 o'clock and prayed continuously till the drop fell at 11:15. His neck was broken and he was pronounced dead in twenty-eight minutes. He was cut down in thirty minutes.

NEWBERRY, S. C., Oct. 8.—Anna Tribble, an unmarried colored woman, was hanged here Friday for the murder of her infant February 23 last. She was convicted of having secreted the child in a field on the day of its birth and having deserted it, thereby causing its death. The hanging took place in the jail building. Death was almost instantaneous. The woman protested her innocence to the last and evidently seemed unprepared to die.

## MADE THE MILE IN 2:02 3-5.

W. W. Windle Lowers the World's Bicycle Record and Beats Nancy Hanks' Time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8.—W. W. Windle rode a mile on a bicycle at Hampden Park with a flying start in 2:02 3-5, beating the world's record previously held by himself in 2:04 4-5, and Nancy Hanks' best record of 2:04. The trial was made in a strong wind and he was paced by two triplets, each taking him a half mile. Not only did he beat the mile record, but the half mile, time 59 4-5 seconds. The record made is official, the regular corps of officials having it in charge.

## STEAMSHIPS COLLIDE.

An Awful Disaster off Port Townsend, Wash.—Five Lives Lost—Many Persons Hurt.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10.—The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's steamer Premier was struck by the steam collier Willamette in a dense fog off Whidby Island, about 10 miles south of Port Townsend, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Four men were killed, one drowned and seventeen badly injured. The steam tug Soliah has arrived here with three of the dead, all of the wounded and the other passengers. The dead are:

Johannes Moe, of Tacoma, aged 40, motorman on the electric line; Frank C. Wyncoop, 13 years old, son of D. J. Wyncoop, Tacoma; John Rankin, waiter, Seattle, aged 25; unknown passenger, man about 40, still in wreck; unknown passenger, jumped overboard and drowned.

The Premier left Port Townsend about 1:30 for Seattle, in a heavy fog. She was blowing her whistle continuously. When off Point No-Point another vessel sounded close by, and almost immediately afterwards a terrific crash was heard. The fore cabin of the Premier was smashed to splinters and the prow of the Willamette was found jammed right into the bow of the Premier.

The Willamette was laden with coal and was on her way from Seattle to San Francisco. There were several men in the Premier's cabin, one of whom was killed, together with a boy. A steward who was in the saloon eating his dinner was instantly killed. Several other passengers were jammed in the debris. Some of them were seriously wounded and all more or less bruised. The stem of the Willamette was so deeply imbedded in the Premier that the passengers scrambled over the broken woodwork and on the collier. The women were handed up first, followed by the wounded as fast as they could be moved. Men with broken limbs, and both men and women with bleeding faces and bodies were helped up. It was soon seen to be impossible to draw the Willamette without sinking the Premier, so Capt. Anderson determined to forge ahead, driving before him the steamer spiked on his bow. He forced her back on the beach and was so tightly wedged that he could not back off without dragging the Premier with him. The tug Soliah, towing out a schooner, was hailed and she took off the passengers, bearing them to Seattle. The receding tide left both vessels stranded and still interlocked.

## CRESPO REIGNS.

The Victorious Leader of the Revolutionists Made Provisional President of Venezuela.

CARACAS, Oct. 10.—Gen. Joaquin Crespo was accorded an enthusiastic reception upon his triumphal entry into Caracas Sunday. He marched into the capital at the head of the remainder of his army, 3,000 men having taken possession of the city Saturday. A council of his officers and advisers was held and the result was the proclamation of Crespo as provisional president of the republic. He is to hold office only until the regularly elected congressman shall have had time to meet again and proceed to the election of a constitutional successor to ex-President Raimundo Andueza Palacio.

Crespo then issued a proclamation naming the following cabinet: Minister of foreign affairs, Pedro Ezequiel Rojas; minister of the interior, Leon Collina; minister of finance, Senor Pietro; minister of war, Guzman Alvarez; chief of police, Gen. Victor Rodriguez; chief of telegraphs, Leopoldo Baptista; minister of public works, Munoz Tebar; minister of instructions, Silva Graudovsky; general in chief, Ramon Guerra; governor of Caracas, Senor Andrade.

These are all well-known Venezuelans who have aided the cause of the legalists by active service in the field or by financial contributions. The provisional cabinet gives general satisfaction. It will restore order throughout the distracted republic. The rumors concerning the escape of the de facto president, Villegas-Pulido, and his ministers are confirmed. They managed to get a vessel bound for Martinique. It is said to be their intention to proceed to France.

## PRAIRIE FIRE IN DAKOTA.

Thousands of Acres of Land Burned Over—Many Farms Destroyed.

HUPOX, S. D., Oct. 10.—A terrible prairie fire started 7 miles northwest of this city Sunday afternoon, burning over a stretch of country 10 miles wide and 20 miles long. The towns of Broadland and Hitchcock narrowly escaped destruction. Citizens turned out and fought the fire till dark, aided by a large force of men from this place. The country burned over is thickly settled by prosperous farmers, many of whom have lost everything. This country was devastated by prairie fire last fall. The fire originated by men burning a fire break about a timber claim. Up to 8 o'clock p. m. the fire was still raging, though less fiercely. The wind blew at a velocity of 40 miles an hour, driving the flames before it at fearful speed.

## Tennyson's Funeral Sermon.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The prince of Wales will represent the queen at the funeral of Tennyson. Lord Salisbury is expected to be present at the poet's interment. According to promise, the lord bishop of Westminster preached the funeral sermon in the Haslemere church Sunday. He referred to the dead laureate in eulogistic and feeling terms and his remarks made a deep impression on the large crowd that attended the services.

## Failure in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 10.—The Omaha Barbed Wire Fence and Nail Company failed Saturday for \$39,000, a chattel mortgage of \$23,000 being given to the Omaha national bank and one for \$16,000 to the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company of Chicago. Mr. Tiffany, the principal stockholder, says creditors will be paid in full, while stockholders will lose all. The reason assigned is that the barbed wire trust has been crowding the smaller factories closer and closer and has cut prices where it was impossible to compete with it.

## ACCUSED OF TREASON.

Chief Justice Paxton's Charge to the Grand Jury at Pittsburgh—No Excuse for Violence at Homestead—Corporations Have the Right to Import Armed Guards.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 11.—Chief Justice Paxton, of the state supreme court, at 10 a. m. charged the grand jury in the treason cases against the Homestead strikers. The charge contained over 5,000 words and embraced a graphic resume of the circumstances leading up to the riot at the Carnegie Homestead mill and the subsequent charges of treason lodged against thirty-three union men. Justice Paxton said:

"We can have some sympathy with a mob driven to desperation by hunger, as in the days of the French revolution, but we can find none for men receiving exceptionally high wages in resisting the law and resorting to violence and bloodshed in the assertion of imaginary rights and entailing expense upon the community and payers of the commonwealth. It was not a cry for bread to feed their famishing lips, resulting in a sudden outrage, with good provocation; it was a deliberate attempt by men without authority to control others in the enjoyment of their rights."

In defining the law, Justice Paxton said:

"When the company shut down its works and discharged its men it was acting strictly in the lines of the law; it could not compel the men to work nor could the men compel the company to employ them; no arrangement could be made in such regard except in the nature of a contract agreed upon by the parties. Upon this subject their rights were equal. The company was the undoubted right to protect its property; for this purpose it could lawfully employ as many men as it saw proper and arm them if necessary. The right of the men was to refuse to work unless their terms were accepted and to persuade others to join them in such refusal, but the law will sustain them no further. The moment they attempt to control the works, and to prevent by violence or threats of violence other laborers from going to work, then they placed themselves outside the pale of the law. It cannot be tolerated for a moment that one laborer shall say to another laborer: 'You shall not work for this man for that wage without my consent,' and then enforce such command by brutal violence upon his peace."

"You will observe that the offense charged is treason against the state, and not against the United States; it is a matter with which the latter has nothing to do and over which it can have no jurisdiction. A mere mob, collected upon the impulse of the moment, without any definite object beyond the gratification of its sudden passions, does not commit treason, although it destroys property and attacks human life. But when a large number of men arm and organize themselves and engage in a common purpose to defy the law, to resist its officers and deprive their fellow-citizens of the rights to which they are entitled under the constitution and laws, it is a felony of the highest degree, and the offense is treason. When a body of men have organized for a treasonable purpose every step which any one of them takes in part execution of their common purpose is an overt act of treason. Every member of such an organization who has participated in any usurpation has committed treason against the state."

He closed by saying: "We have reached the point in the history of the state where there are two roads for us to pursue. The one leads to order and good government; the other leads to anarchy. The one great question which concerns the people of this country is the enforcement of the law and the preservation of order."

When Justice Paxton announced that it was not necessary that only the commonwealth be investigated against for one to be guilty of treason, that it is proper for any firm or corporation to hire guards from any state whatsoever and arm such guards, the faces of defendants lengthened perceptibly. The instructions fell among them as a knell. There seems to be little doubt that true bills will be returned. And if true bills be returned there is little doubt that several of the strikers will be convicted.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 11.—The labor troubles of the last six months are held to be largely responsible for recent business failures among the Hebrews in the Wylie avenue district. Within the last week the sheriff has attached his bills of sale to six dry goods and notion stores in that section. The whole system seems to have been one of credit. Little capital was invested by many of the dealers. All depended on their income from sales to meet their payments. The amount involved by these failures is over \$200,000.

## FUSION IN MINNESOTA.

Democrats Substitute Four Populist Electoral Candidates for an Equal Number of Their Own Nominees.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11.—The most sensational incident of the campaign in Minnesota occurred at 2:30 Monday afternoon when Peter J. Smalley, secretary of the democratic state central committee, appeared at the secretary's office at the state capitol and filed the names of his party for presidential electors. A scrutiny of the list revealed the fact that four of the democratic presidential electors, D. R. Hibbs, A. L. Sackett, James Brown and John C. Oswald, had been withdrawn and four Weaver electors substituted in their stead. This is the last day for the filing of nominations, and consequently no further changes can be made.

The managers of the populist campaign deny that they had a hand in any deal. They say it is a purely voluntary action on the part of the democrats. Chairman Lewis Baker, of the democratic state central committee, was asked Monday afternoon if the substitution of the people's party electors was the result of a conference between his committee and that of the people's party. He replied:

"No, we have had no conference whatever. Three or four of our electoral candidates, Messrs. Hibbs, Sackett and Oswald, tendered their resignations to the committee for the reason that they were connected with national banks. Mr. Brown, the fourth man who withdrew, gave as his reason pressing business matters which occupied his entire attention. Our committee then unanimously decided to fill the vacancies by substituting the people's party nominees, for we are sure that if elected they will not vote for Harrison."

## CUT HER OWN THROAT.

Actor Gallagher Found His Wife Dead by His Side When He Awoke.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—When Actor Gallagher awoke at 10 a. m. Monday in the theatrical boarding house of Thomas Herlihy, 1093 Race street, he found the dead body of his wife Ada on the bed beside him. She had cut her throat during the night with a razor. Temporary insanity, coupled with marital incompatibility, are the supposed causes for the deed. The suicide's stage name was Ada Devere. She was 26 years of age and came from Allegheny, Pa.

## PUPILS PARADE.

Children of the Schools of New York City and Vicinity, to the Number of Over 10,000, March in Honor of Columbus.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Young America's patriotic tribute to Columbus thrilled the metropolis Monday, the third day of the Columbian celebration. There was a triple programme by which the refinement of the nation was to be commemorated, showing the progress of art in the exhibition at the National Academy of Design, the advance of education in the marching youth of the schools and colleges, and the allegory of the "Triumph of Columbus" at Carnegie Music hall.

The parade of school children was the first event of the legitimate celebration. About 10,500 children from New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey, each carrying American flags, were in line. About 10,000 of these represented the public schools of New York city, 8,000 from Brooklyn and between 4,000 and 5,000 from New Jersey cities. Results of more than 250 years of educational work were represented in the parade, for the first school founded by the old Dutch settlers in 1633, in that part of "New Amsterdam" now known as West Seventy-seventh street, is still in existence and is called the school of the reformed church.

The girl scholars who were denied participation in the parade were assigned a peculiarly appropriate and ornamental part in the proceedings. Artistically grouped on the stand in the reservoir square, at the junction of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, were nearly 1,700 pretty-faced school girls, each wearing a liberty cap and costumed in red, white and blue respectively. The tableau had been so arranged beforehand that on the approach of the procession almost instantaneously the smiling, bright-faced children so disposed themselves and their costumes as to present the effect of the American shield, with three American flags artistically bunched on each side of it.

But the feature of the parade which perhaps attracted more attention than any other along the line was the march of, not "six little Indian boys," but 300 of them, from Carlisle (Pa.) Indian industrial school, accompanied by their own band of music and partly dressed in Indian costume, partly in uniform of their school.

The presidential reviewing stand in Madison square opposite the Worth statue was pleasantly shaded by pink striped awnings supplementing the fall foliage of the trees in the square.

It was 11:15 o'clock before the first distant strains of the numerous bands fell upon the ear and at 11:25 the advance squad of splendidly mounted police and the marshals and his aids, wearing gorgeous sashes of the national colors, rode past. The vice president and governor rose to receive them and bowed as each of the well-mounted aids raised his hat. Next came Mayor Grant and Commissioner Gugenheimer, sturdily marching on foot at the head of the first division and lustily cheered as they came along. Then came the boys, with their own bands in uniform, marching twenty abreast with a rhythmic swing and a military bearing which carried all before it, and company after company was greeted with shouts of applause as each seemed to march even better than the company preceding.

Brooklyn bridge was the place of attraction in the evening. A gorgeous display of fireworks had been promised, and at an early hour great crowds began to gather at points of vantage on the river fronts in both cities, while hundreds of craft, loaded with passengers, were anchored at favorable points in the river and harbor. All the high buildings in New York near the river were utilized, and those on Park row and other near streets were fairly covered with people. The display fully met the expectations of the people. Among the set pieces was a statue of Columbus and a representation of the ship in which the discoverer set sail from Genoa. Two tons of powder were used in the colored fire for the series of fifteen illuminations, which were accompanied with salvos and flights of screaming rockets, bombs, roman candles and gas balloons. One of the most striking displays was a representation of Niagara falls in silver fire. This was at the New York end of the bridge. It was 625 feet wide and represented a dazzling cascade of shining silver 200 feet high. There was a novel telegraphic message, written in letters of fire, sent from one tower to the other by the Morse code.

The audience that listened to Silas G. Pratt's musical cantata "Columbus," which was rendered in the Carnegie music hall Monday night, under the auspices of the committee of 100, was not a large one. The chorus was about 400 strong. The chief feature of the evening was the speech of Chauncey M. Depew. It was delivered after the festival march entitled "The Empire State."

Mr. Depew then departed and the programme was carried out. The principal participants were Miss Jennie Dutton, Mr. Homer Moore, Mrs. Rosa Linde, Misses Hilke and Gillette, Mr. Gillette and Miss Dutton. The cantata was divided into six parts—the prologue, the council of Salamanca, Columbus and his boy Diego, Queen Isabella at her court, the voyage and the grand triumphant march and reception.

## Growth of the M. E. Church.

STERLING, Ill., Oct. 11.—At the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church Monday the report of the Church Extension society showed that last year there were 25,861 Methodist organizations in the United States, 23,544 church edifices, with seating capacity of 6,302,708 for the accommodation of the membership of 2,240,354. There are 400 applications for aid on file and no less than 2,500 homeless Methodist congregations. In twenty-six years the society has disbursed \$4,500,000, giving aid to 3,310 churches, and is now building three churches a day.

## A NAVAL PAGEANT.

The Grandest Sight Ever Witnessed on the American Continent.

Nearly Two Hundred Vessels in Three Lines—American, French and Italian War Ships Lead the Parade—The Magnificent Spectacle Viewed by Countless Thousands.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—New York commerce yesterday paid tribute to the memory of Columbus. The vast business of the second seaport of the world was practically suspended and more than 300 steamers and tugboats, the smallest of them larger than the seventy-five ton "Santa Maria," the fifty ton "Pinta" or the forty ton "Nina" in which the great discoverer and his companions made their adventurous voyage, dropped their ordinary avocations and formed in majestic holiday parade to do him honor.

With every favoring condition of skies and weather, with the crisp clear air of the early fall bringing out in sharp outline every object on the dancing waters and along the shores of New York's matchless bay and harbor, the naval pageant was a spectacle to be once seen and always remembered. From the green heights of Fort Wadsworth, on the western shore at the entrance to the Narrows, eastward to the shoals of Rockaway and the sandy reaches of the Hook, southward to the highlands of the Navesink and northward to the dim blue outlines of the Highlands and the grassy slopes of Riverside, afar up the Hudson, the scene was one of marvelous life and beauty. And all New York was there to see it. Every one of the 250 steamers, tugs and yachts forming the escorting fleet, as well as each of the vessels composing the naval militia, was crowded with guests. New York became for the once a city on the sea.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the steam tug "Howard Carroll" left the barge office, heaving on board the committee on naval parade and their distinguished guests. Their invited guests included Vice President Morton, Secretary Charles Foster, of the treasury; Secretary Tracy and Assistant Secretary Soley, of the navy; Gov. Flower and his personal staff and other dignitaries.

At 12:30 the signal to start was given and the column formed. First came the naval militia of the state of New York under the command of J. W. Mill, consisting of the tugs of the Pennsylvania and Erie railways, of the Bee transportation line, and of the New York Lightage Company. These, divided into four squadrons, formed the patrol line of the parade.

Every tug as it fell into line sounded its shrill whistle and the deep-voiced fog signals of the larger steamers bellowed response. These were but the police to clear the way. Swiftly darting through the water came the torpedo boat Cushing, the flagship of the parade, Commodore S. N. Kane on board, and its three attendant vidette boats, the steam yachts Alda, Allegra and Helvetia. Next in order was the steamer Howard Carroll with the distinguished guests of the naval committee. Then the visiting warships and the United States squadron escorting them, with the visitors in the center. The flagship Philadelphia headed the starboard column, followed by the Dolphin and the Vesuvius; the Miantonomah headed the port column, followed by the Atlanta and Blake.

The three steamers of the committee of one hundred fell in after the war vessels and headed the column of the escorting fleet. So they moved, the long double row of gaily decked waiting vessels, bands playing, whistles blowing, flags dipping, yards manned and every possible display of enthusiasm being made. When the last boat of the war fleet had run the gauntlet of this peaceful holiday making flotilla, the escorting vessels weighed anchor and followed in set order in their wake.

As the warships passed Forts Wadsworth and Lafayette the guns of those forts boomed out a national salute of twenty-one guns, which was taken up by the Philadelphia and under its lead by the other vessels of the squadron and returned by the visitors. The roar of the great guns was deafening and continuous and the smoke lay over the water in such dense masses that steering for a time became difficult. Passing Governor's Island another national welcome of twenty-one guns burst from the rudely constructed walls of Castle William and again was echoed back in thunderous reverberations by the fleet.

The warships, of course, were of most interest to the sightseers. At intervals of 150 yards in three columns 300 feet apart sailed after the Miantonomah, Philadelphia and L'Arctusa, nine other naval engines of war. The United States steamships Atlanta and Dolphin escorted the French gunboat Iussard.

Slowly the ships moved by, passing slowly up the North river, past the crowded docks and piers, flags flying and the glistening sides reflecting the sunlight, making the occasion a memorable one to those who witnessed it. The escorting fleet brought up the rear. It was in ten divisions, divided into two squadrons, port and starboard. It numbered a great many craft of all descriptions, but sailed in line with something like the procession of marching soldiers. For an hour the scene was continued, the last vessel passing the Battery at 2:30.

## A Desperado's Double Crime.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 12.—In Marengo county, Paul Horn, a notorious desperado, Monday evening had a row with William Rosenberg about the price of a suit of clothes. Horn assaulted Rosenberg's wife with a buggy whip, beating her unmercifully while she had a baby in her arms. When Rosenberg interfered, Horn shot and killed him. The woman was in a delicate condition and will die. Horn fled, pursued by citizens with dogs. He was captured yesterday and put in jail at Funsdale, but afterward taken to Linden jail to prevent lynching.